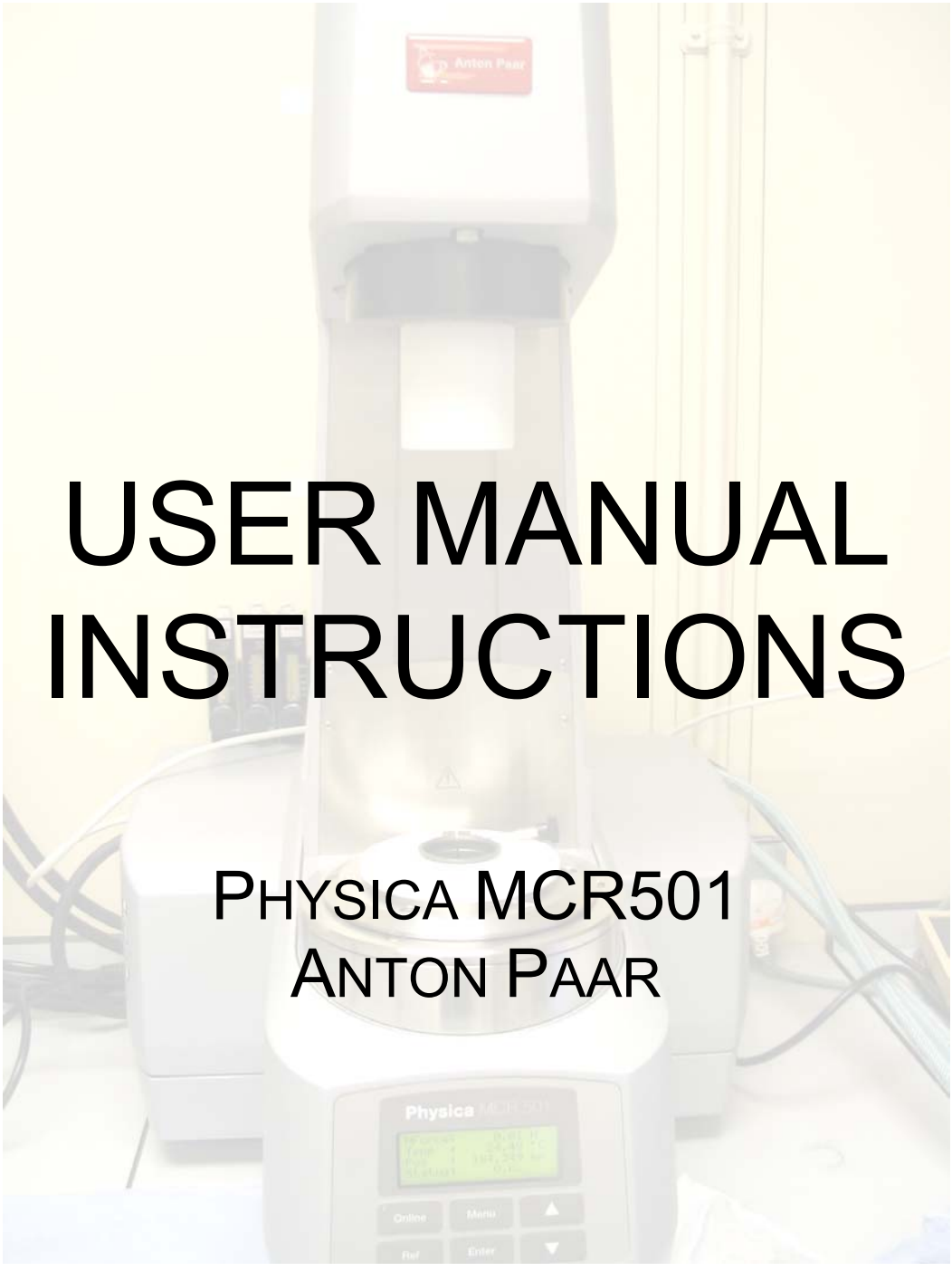
AMELIE HOUEL
2006



USER MANUAL INSTRUCTIONS

PHYSICA MCR501
ANTON PAAR

ISIS
A WORLD CENTRE FOR CONDENSED MATTER SCIENCE WITH NEUTRONS & MUONS

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1
SOFTWARE

1.1. FIRST STEP: *Checking*

1. Check that Status: O.K. (the button is on the touch panel on the rheometer). If it's not: switch off/on the rheometer (the button is on the left hand-side of the instrument).
2. Check that the water supply is well circulating and there is enough water.
3. Check that the button Online is switch on (button on the touch panel on the rheometer).
4. Check that the empty drain bottle of the compressor is not full. Empty it 1 or 2 times per week.

5. Check sometimes that the **Motor Adjustment** is made regularly (each 90 days):

   When the software is opened, go to "Control Panel" and:

   - First click to Lift position → Measurement position
   - Then click to Service → Measurement system

1.2. SECOND STEP: *Software*

1. Open the Software "Rheoplus"
2. Open a new experiment: File → New
3. Choose what kind of experiment you would make[(a)] and click OK :

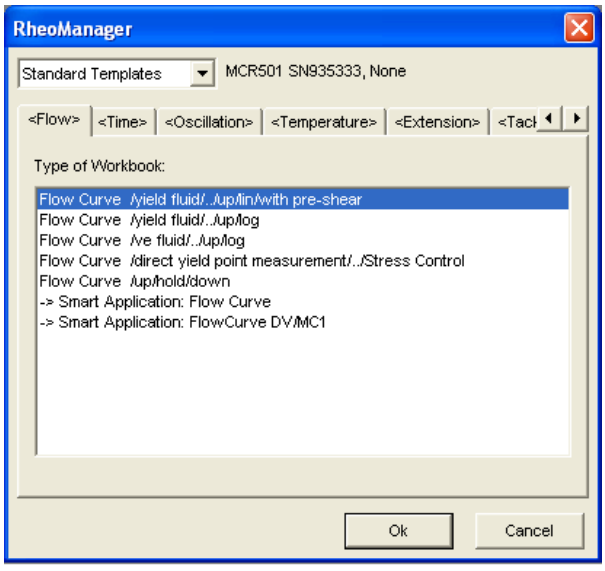


Figure 1: RheoManager

[(a)] Different kind of experiments can be run according to the measurement type or the application:

- Flow –Time – Oscillation – Temperature – Extension – Tack
- Example – Support – All
- Polymer – Suspension – Dispersion – Emulsion – Adhesives, Sealants – Asphalt – Building – Cosmetics, Pharma – Food, Beverages – Lubrificating

Grease – Paints, Coatings – Paper coatings – Smart fluid, ERFMhF – Interfacial rheology

In each part, Rheoplus suggests you more specific tests. Rheoplus suggests always the most common ones at first.

4. The workbook window is opened:

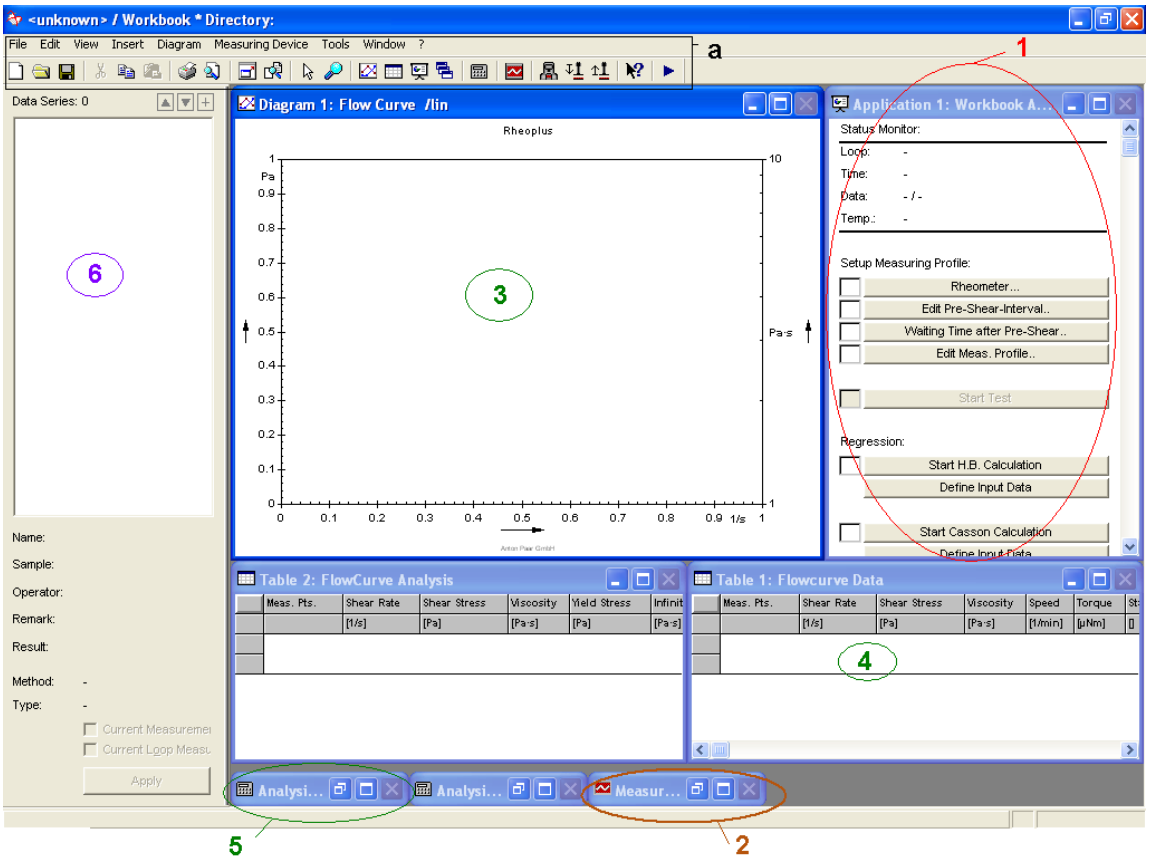


Figure 2: Workbook Directory

a. **Toolbar:** Quick links and Options.

1. Workbook Assistant: By clicking in order on the different squares/boxes it indicates the main steps to do.

2. Measurement: window used to adjust the parameters of an experiment.
3. Diagram: to watch the graph results and to change the graph parameters (same use as Excel).
4. Data: window where the data of the experiment can be watched, some parameters can be added or deleted on the window (but they are always storage). By this way you can change the variables on the graph window.
5. Analysis: your data can be analysed thanks to softwares existing in this window. For instance the yield point can be measured by the software "Casson". To know more about it, look at the instruction manual "Rheoplus software Volume 3 – Analysis"
6. Data Series: different experiments can be saved in a same workbook, the list of all your measurement and analysis result are listed in the "datapool".

5. IF the geometry has been changed :

► [(b)] **First** check that the both part of the geometry (the bottom and/or head part) are detected by the rheometer.

For that click on "Control Panel" and then go to Configuration. In that window click on Detect for the measuring system and the measuring cell parts.

► **Secondly** make the inertia of the measurement system:

Take back the head geometry and then go in "Control Panel", Service window, click on Measurement system.

RQ: To know how change the geometries **with care**, look at PART 3: "Assemble geometries"

1.3. THIRD STEP: *Sample*

! Do not pass a long time to do this third step. Otherwise you sample may evaporate itself, consequently your results can be distorted.

1. Put the other part of the geometry in the quick-fitting coupling.

Be cautious: The 2 lines on the geometry and the motor must be "agreed".

2. Go to "Control Panel" :

- Even the geometries have not been change, check that they are detected (Look at [(b)] in the *Software* part)
- In Control Panel window you initialize by pressing on: Set the Zero Gap [(c)]

3. Lift position to raise the motor drive and the quick-fitting coupling until a position that you can choose.

4. Put **WITH CARE** the sample on the plate (or the cylinder …)

! This step is **VERY IMPORTANT**, because the sample's structure mustn't be broken.

5. Measuring position

IF the sample spreads other the plate, remove the surplus.

6. Continue

7. OK

8. Open the window **Measurement window** (**Figure 2** - number 2)

To modify the parameters of an experiment (T° - Time - Shear Rate - etc …) double click on the parameter squares. ANNEXE 1

9. Start the experiment.

(c) To know what must be the right dimensions, click on:
Tools → Set up → Device&access → Measurement systems
→ Select your geometry → Edit.

Then look for what you want.

1.4. FOURTH STEP: *Results*

Click on the Diagram window to see the graphs.
Then you can use the Data and Analysis windows **(cf: Figure 2)**

1.5. FIFTH STEP: *Cleaning and switching on*

Then you have finished all your experiment. Please:

1. **Clean** the equipment.
2. **Switch off** the temperature in the Control Panel.
3. **Put the foam protection** along the frame. The quick-fitting coupling must be in the foam.
4. Switch off the online button on the rheometer.

Annexes are in the second part of this document.

ANNEXE 1: SYMBOLS
ANNEXE 2: GEOMETRIES

2
ANNEXES

2.1. ANNEXE 1: SYMBOLS

For more details, look at the instruction manual: Rheoplus software, Volume 2 - Reference.

2.1.1. Control Panel

This window ……..

Figure…:

2.1.2. Measurement

Click on Measurement, the window obtained is nearly the following one. The last line of the table must be added by double clicking on the "MCR501" rectangular (in the right of the table), and then you must …

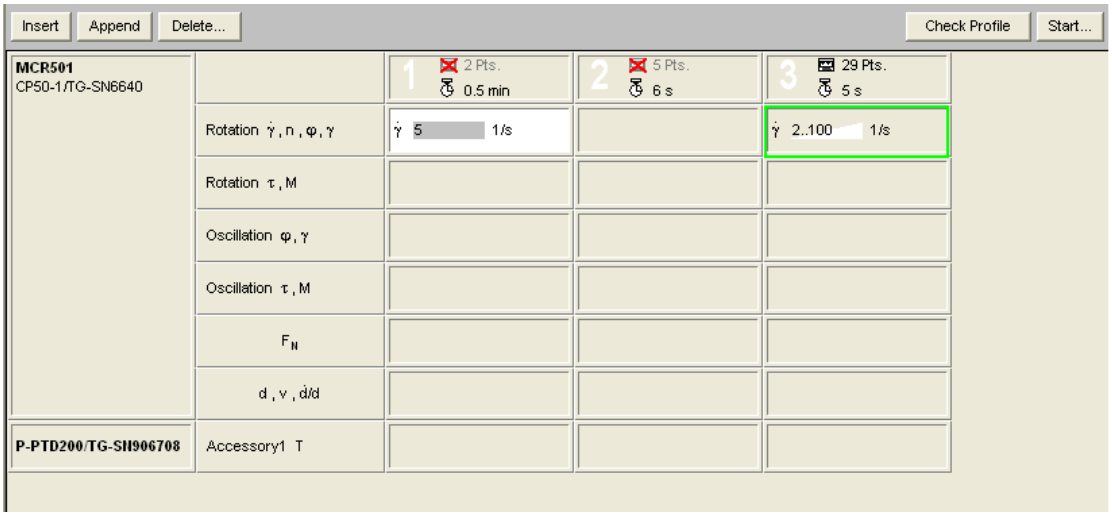


Figure ….: Measurement window for a shear rate experiment.

To choose your features for the experiment, double click on the green square. Another window will open, as the following figure:

The blue underline line shows you what kind of experiment you have. Here you make rotations.

In the black rectangle: you can choose the number of point for the experiment, the profile of the measurement point duration and the measuring point duration.

The red and green rectangles: are the area to choose the unit, the profile and the experimental conditions of the applied variables.

The kind of parameters can be changed by clinking on the links in the left rectangle.

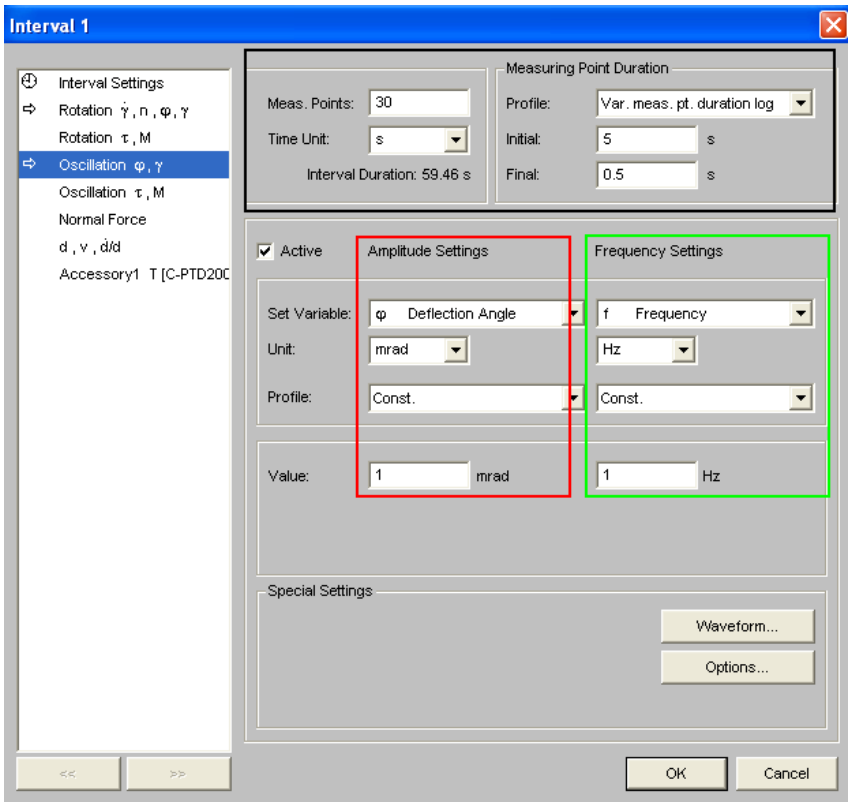


Figure …..: Experimental parameters of a rotational and shear stress experiment.

2.1.3. Diagram

The window diagram is as the following figure:

If many experiments have been made, you can add on the same rheogram the different results by selecting the experiment in the datapool.

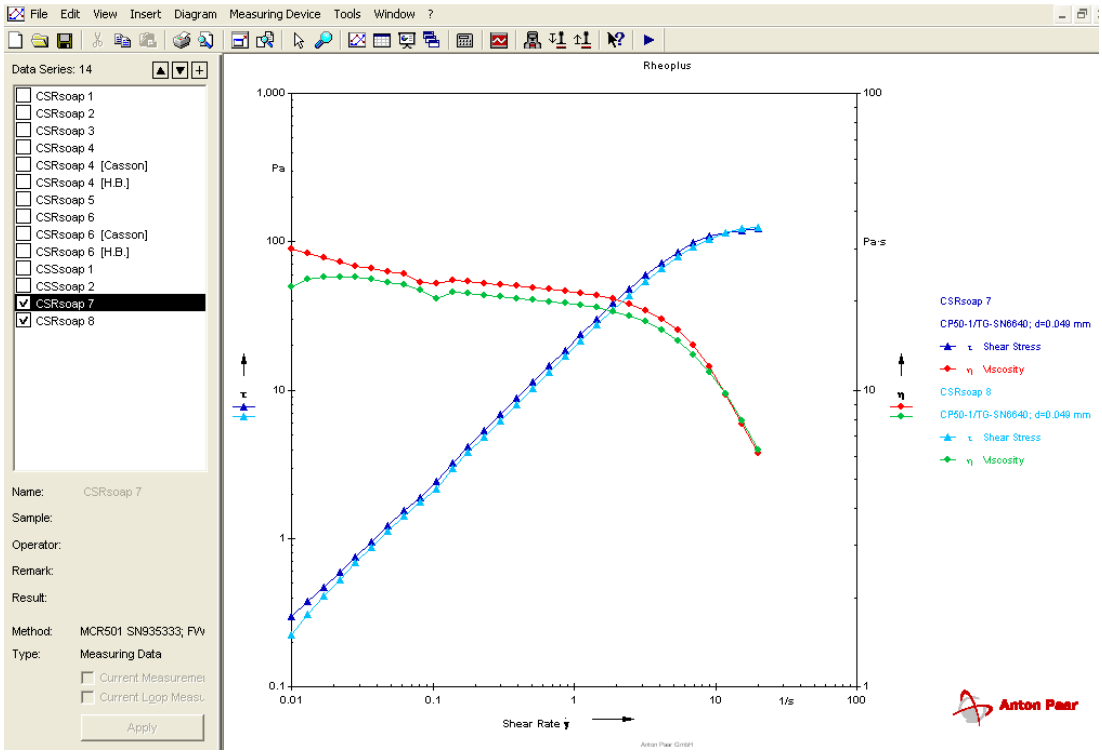


Figure …: Diagram window

Setting on the legend, curve, axis and diagram can be changed by double clicking on.

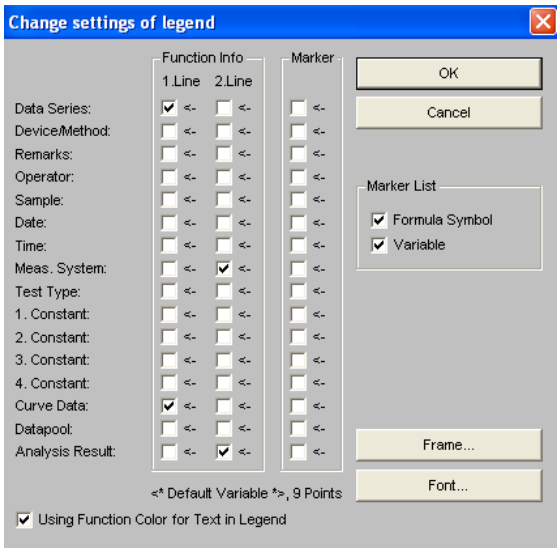


Figure …: change settings of legend.

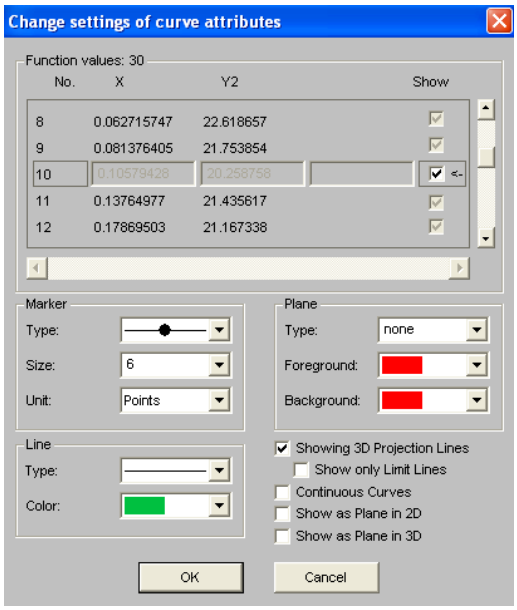


Figure : change setting of curve attributes

Variables can be added, deleted, the type of scale can be chosen (linear, logarithmic, …).

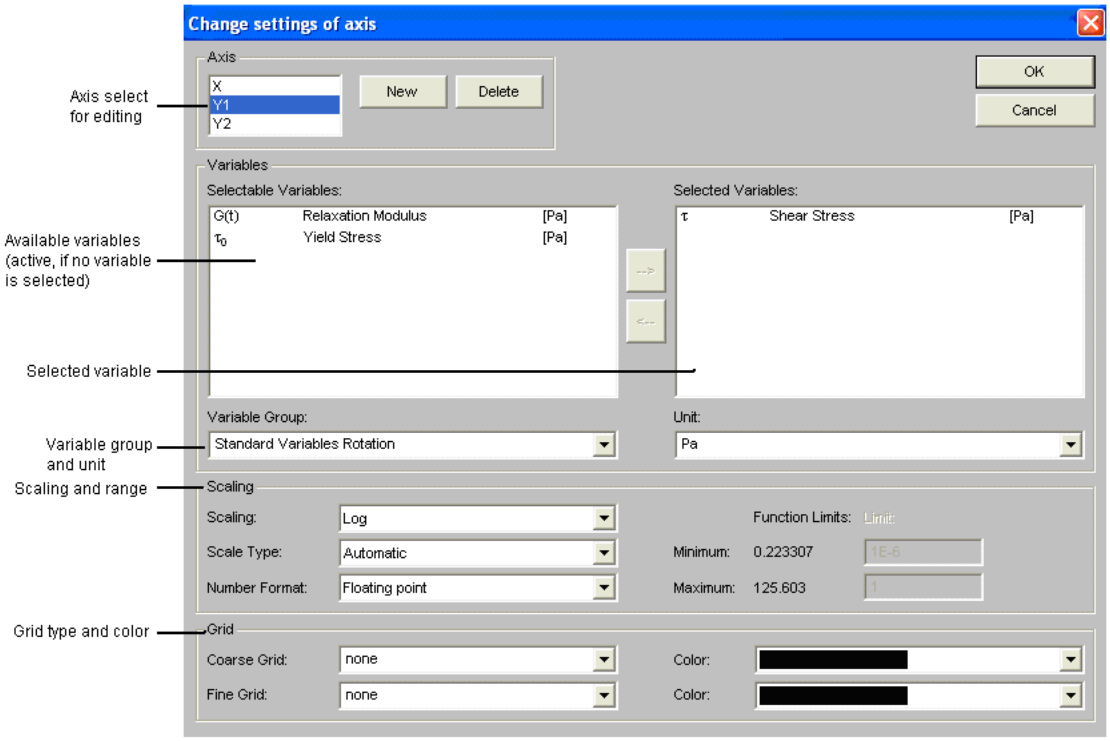
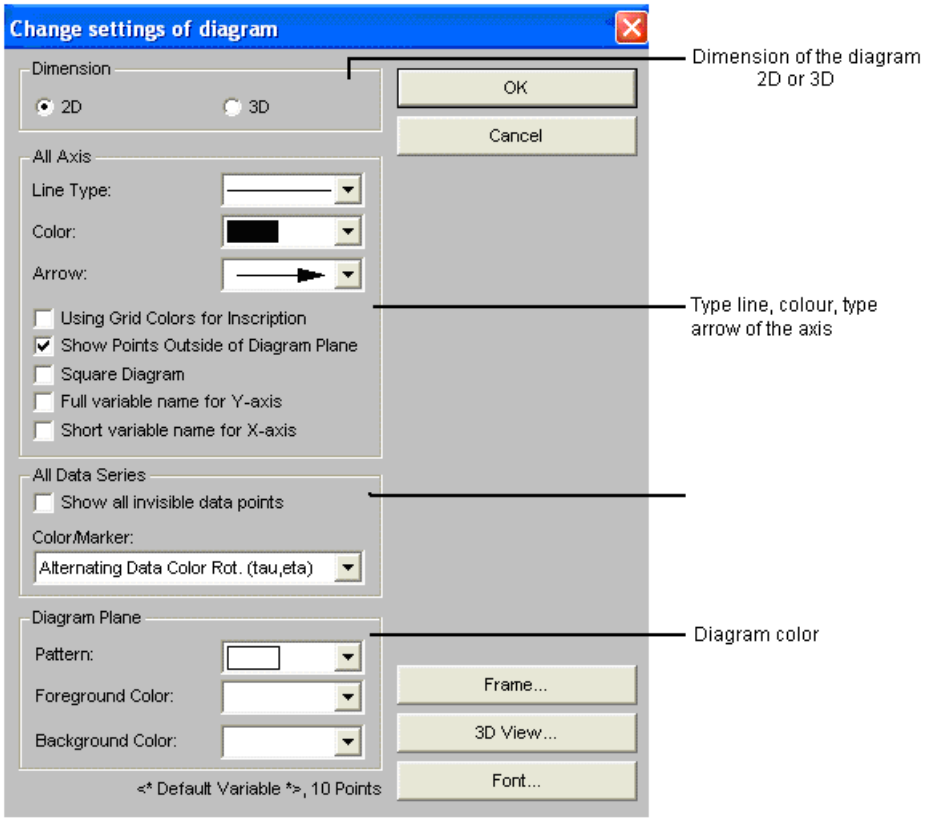


Figure ..: Change setting of axis

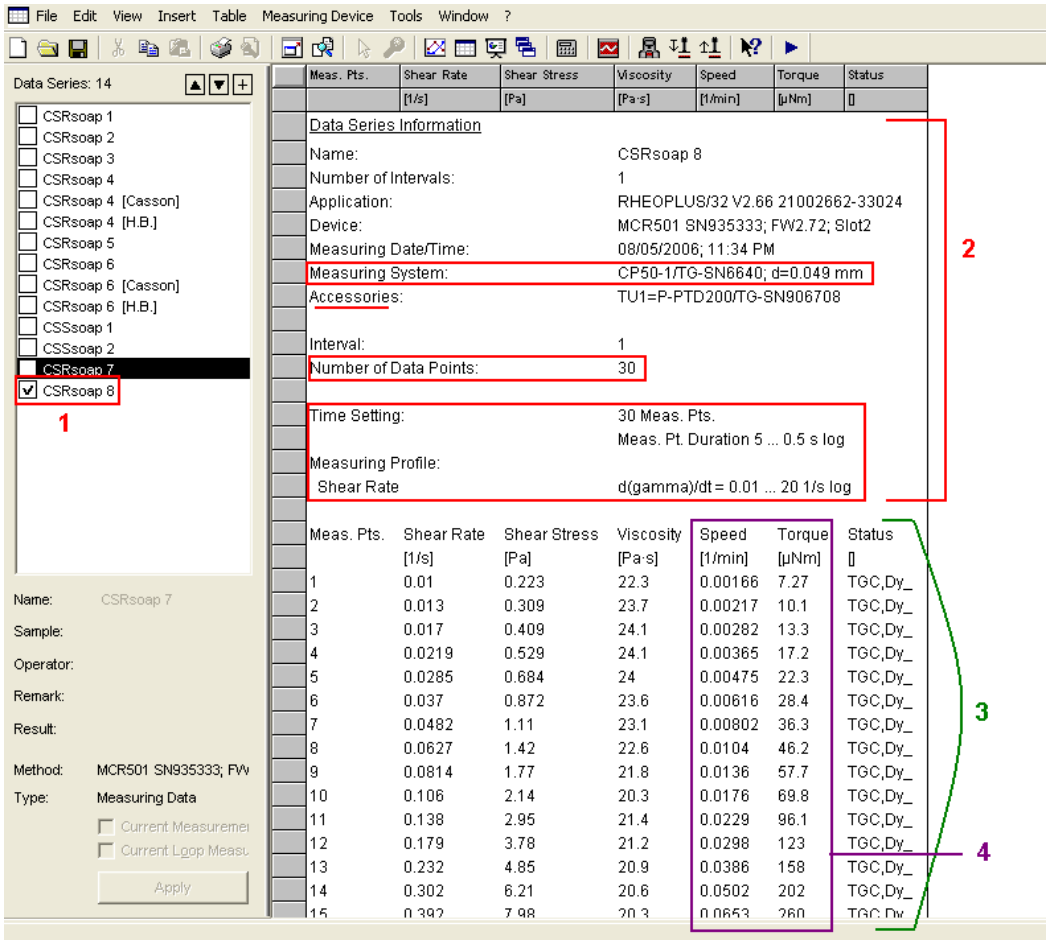


Figure…: Change setting of diagram

2.1.4. Table – Data

You can see the data of the chosen experiment (**1**) by clicking on the window Table-Data.This window gives you the features on your experiment (**2**) and the data of this one (**3**).

The columns speed and Torque (**4**) can be important to check the eventual limits that it can be reached. The effects are noticed on the curve plotted.



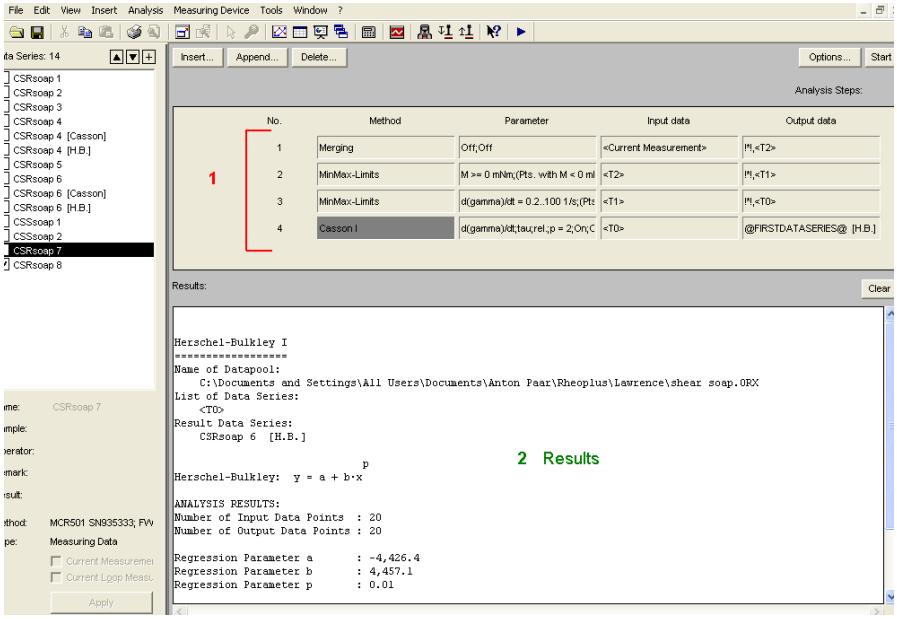
Figure…: Data window

If you want to plot your graph with different data, you must add these one to the "Table" window.

2.1.5. Analysis

In the window "analysis" different analyses are suggested, depending on the experiment made. To see all of these, click several times on the "analyse button". They have all the same behaviour:

1. **Part where you can choose:**
   - Method: you can select the method that you want.
   - Parameters
   - Impute Data: one part of the curve can be analysed with this option, you have the choice of not seeing the result on the graph if you select "To" ("Temporary results")
   - Output Data
2. **Part where you have the results.**



Figure…:

For instance, for an oscillation experiment:

- "LVE Range" gives you the viscoelastic region, and more specially it gives you the point where you begin to have a fall in the curve.

- Another method gives you the Crossover between the G' and G'' curves.

2.2. ANNEXE 2: MAIN GEOMETRIES

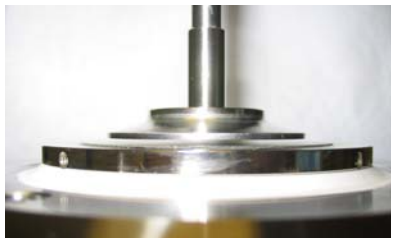
Please, take care of all geometries!!

For the Plate geometry, do not clean the plate with something as or more hard than the plate surface.

PP: Parallel Plate
CP: Cone Plate
MR: Measuring Ring

Concentric Cylindre :

Plate



3
ASSEMBLE OF THE GEOMETRIES

For changing geometries:

- Put the white protection on the quick-fitting coupling.
- Then switch of the "Online" button.
- Click to Reference → Back Panels
- Change the geometry. You have a tool box close to the rheometer.

4
LIMITS OF INSTRUMENT

IMPORTANT:

SAMPLE

DKD
Type: 2000 AW
Manufacturer: ZMK GmbH
Phone: +49 3494/69730
E-mail: info@zmk-wolfen.de

TRIGGERING FROM THE MCR501

To define a user-defined output to port M1 or M2:

1. Import the Accessories File.

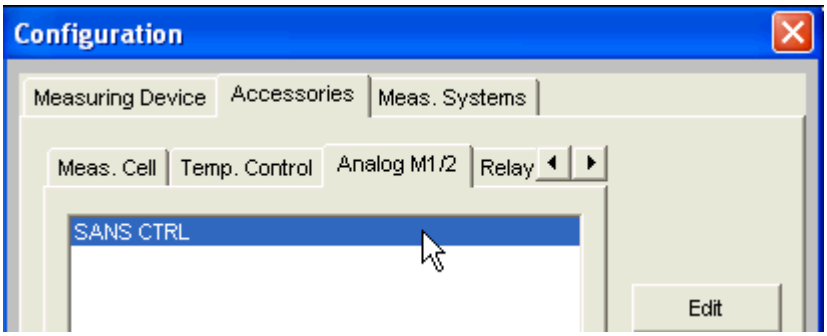
Simply import the accessories file (sans ctrl.pzg) which includes an accessory called SANS CTRL and change the parameters to whatever you want.

Put the accessories file in /RHEOPLUS/DATA.

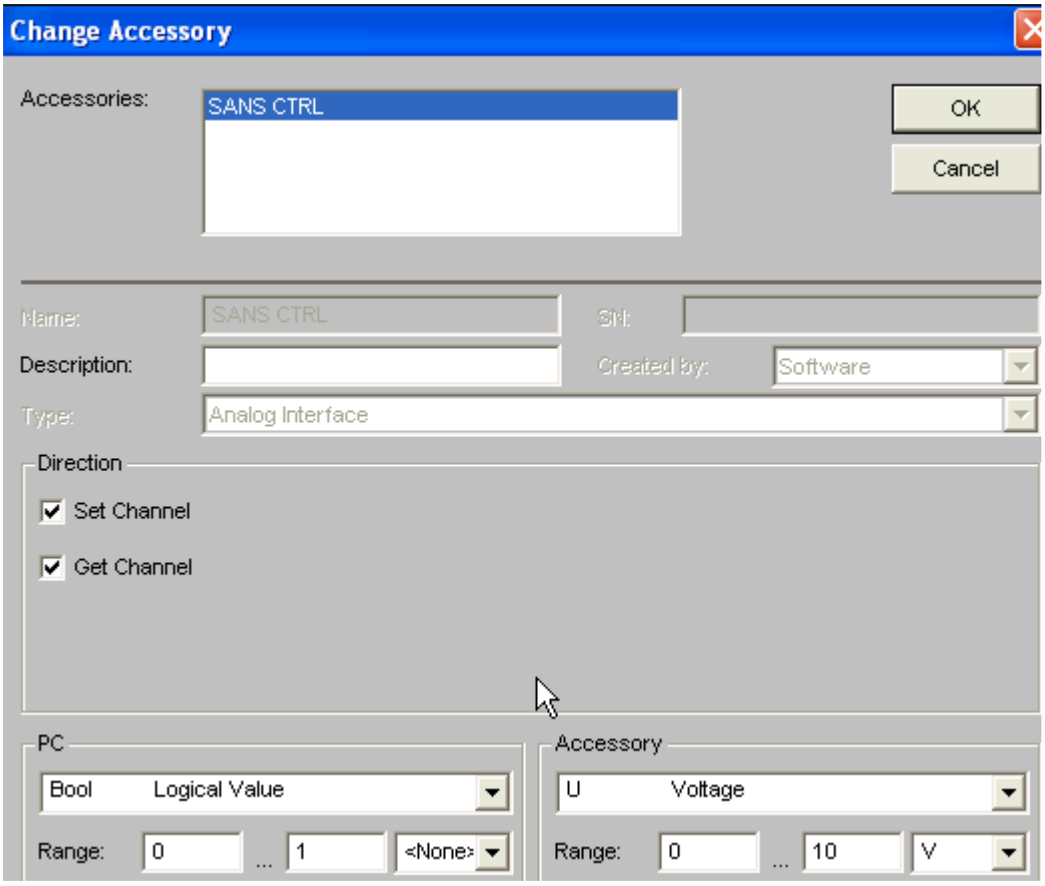
To import it, start Rheoplus, then: Tools → Setup → Devices & Accessories → Analog M1/2 → Import.

2. Setup a new Analog M1/2 device.

Select SANS CTRL and click Edit.



One possible setup could be to have a Logical Value 0/1 on the PC side and an output of 0/10V on M1:



However, if using this method to trigger DAE-II data collection, set the maximum voltage to 5v!

3. Select SANS CTRL in the configuration panel; Devices → Control Panel → Configuration.

4. Once it is selected you will find an additional line in the measurement window.

Right-click on this to configure how the accessory is to work in the measuring profile.

If using this method to trigger DAE-II data collection, the accessory output (M1 in the above example) must be patched through to VT1 on the DAE.

Logic:

Boolean value = 0; Voltage = 0 volts; VETO
Boolean value = 1; Voltage = 5 volts; GO

Analog Output

The Physica MCR has two multi-purpose connectors, M1 and M2, with an analog output of ±10 V (with 16 bit resolution). The time interval of the data output is 100 ms. They can be used to control analog accessories or to connect e.g. an oscilloscope to read raw data from the instrument.

You can select either an accessory (for control of an analog device) from the list or a DSP variable (for data output). Once you have made a selection in either of the lists the other will be disabled. The accessory list contains the installed accessories; if the device you would like to use is not available you need to install it under 'Tools I Setup I Device and Accessories'.

The following values are available for data output (DSP Variable):

Abs.displacement 0...2PI	displacement in [rad]
Speed	rotational speed in [1/s]
El. Torque	electrical torque in [Nm]
Torque	sample torque in [Nm]
Inertia Torque	for service only
Normal force	axial force
Encoder signal A	track 1 of the optical encoder
Encoder signal B	track 2
AV1	for service only
AV2	for service only
Rel.Displacement	relative displacement in [rad]
Trg.Value Out	the voltage is triggered when the instrument receives a new set value.
Trg.Mp.Generate	the voltage is triggered when a measuring point is generated and sent to the software
Trg.Part Change	the voltage is triggered when either the next interval is started or the measurement is started/ ends

Normal force:
Offset = 32768
Factor = -3,0524e-4

Encoder signal A and B: 1.0

The output voltage is calculated as:
UBNC = Offset + Factor * DSP Size value * (10 V / 10 000)

Anton Paar

Physica MCR

The Modular Rheometer Series

::: Intelligence in Rheometry

Physica MCR
Modular Compact Rheometer

At Anton Paar we have a close relationship with our customers, are constantly searching for answers and pushing back physical and technical boundaries. We enjoy the challenge of research and development and take pride in our achievements. The result: customers receive instruments produced to the highest level of technical perfection, tailored to meet their special needs.

Key factors in our success:

- Highly motivated employees working on their own initiative.
- More than 20% of the yearly turnover invested in R&D.
- Long-term investment in and cultivation of key technologies.
- An international sales and service network.
- Efficient and respectful use of both natural and human resources.
- A flat decision-making structure consisting of responsible teams.
- A charitable foundation as the owner.
- Thorough and continuous training of employees and apprentices.

Over the last ten years, the development of Physica rheometers has been characterized by innovation and the continuous integration of new technologies in the design concept. In keeping with our company philosophy, all improvements were made with the customer in mind, whether that be providing additional technical features or making the instruments easier to use. The new Physica MCR rheometer series is the result of this process.

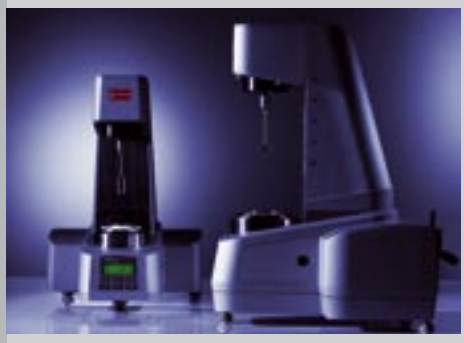
Setting the standard for rheological measurements since its introduction in 1999, the new MCR series raises the bar even higher.

Discover the difference that years of innovation can make!

1990
Introduction of
Physica Rheolab

1995
Introduction of
Physica UDS 200

1999
Introduction of
Physica MCR 300



Now
Introduction of the new
Physica MCR series:
51, 101, 301, 501

Physica MCR
The Success Story Continues

The idea

Galileo Galilei's vision is the driving force behind the new Physica MCR rheometer series: "Measure what is measurable, and make measurable that which is not."

Fulfilling this vision required input from customers, developing the third generation of components, and implementing the use of new technologies. The result: an innovative rheometer series which extends the measuring possibilities to new levels!

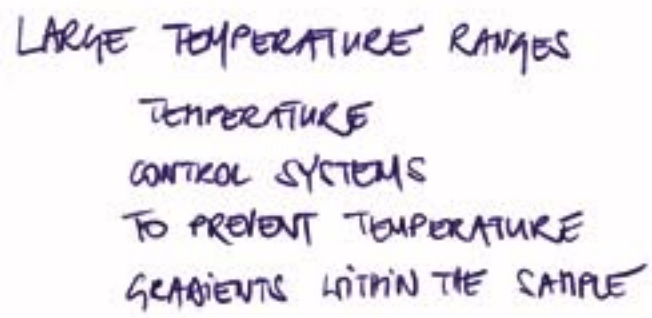
From the basic configuration for quality control to the high-end model for research and development, we have made the new series of MCRs easier to use, more accurate, and have extended the range of applications through the innovative use of new technologies.

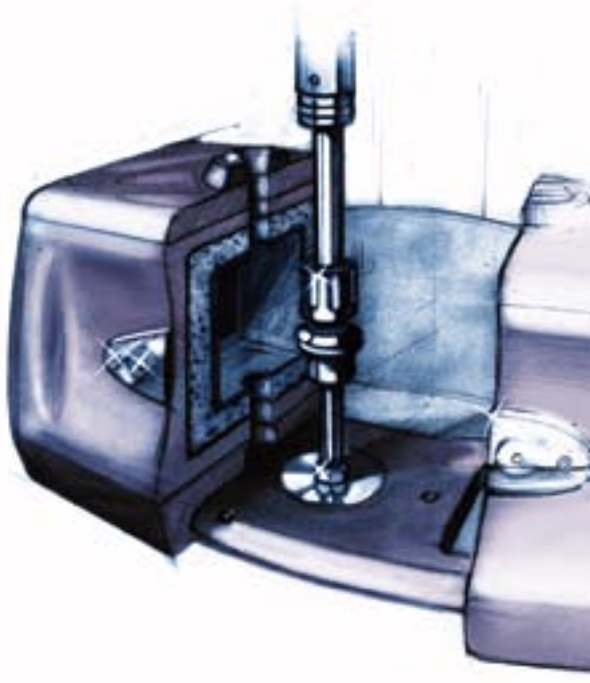
The concept

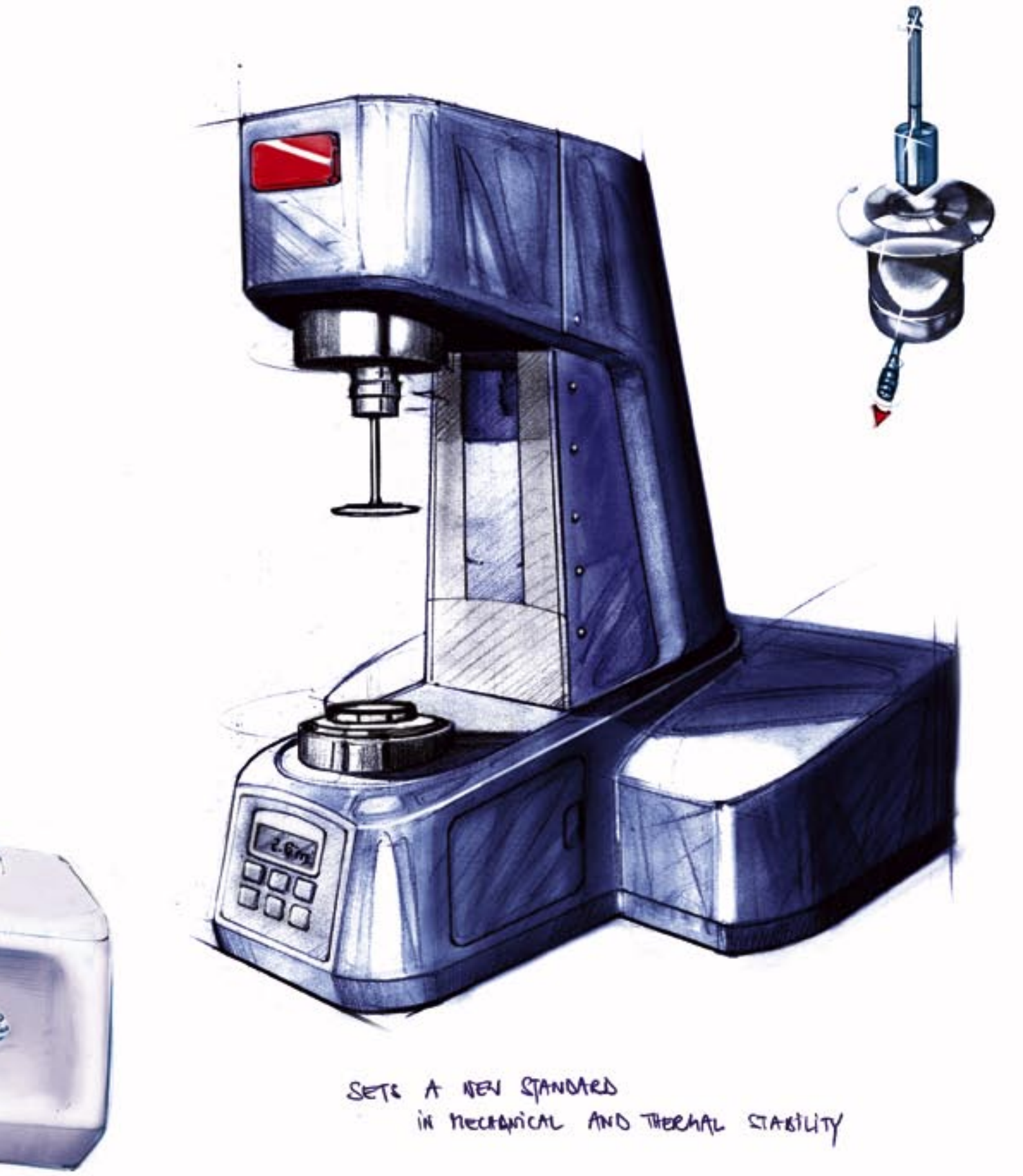
The new Physica MCR series is based on technical concepts at the cutting edge of technology. The revolutionary modular design features innovations such as the Toolmaster™ – the first automatic measuring and accessory detection system, TruGap™ - a patented measuring gap detection system (US-Patent 6,499,336), an extended torque range, a patented normal force sensor (US-Patent 6,167,752) with improved normal force capabilities, and unprecedented thermal stability of the normal force signal.

The Physica MCR series incorporates modern design with a compact, low-compliance frame which houses both the mechanical and electronic control components. It provides a wide selection of measurement geometries, interchangeable environmental systems and special accessories.

All the main components, such as the motor, air bearing, electronic control units, and frame have been optimized using state-of-the-art technologies.







SETS A NEW STANDARD
IN MECHANICAL AND THERMAL STABILITY

TOOLMASTER™

JUST CONNECT THE GEOMETRY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEM – EVERYTHING ELSE IS DONE AUTOMATICALLY BY THE TOOLMASTER

TRU GAP™

THE SYSTEM FOR AN EXACT MEASUREMENT AND CONTROL OF THE REAL GAP SIZE

REVOLUTIONARY SYNCHRONOUS MOTOR

WITH IMPROVED EFFICIENCY LARGER TORQUE RANGE AND FASTER RESPONSE TIMES

The Technologies

Simple and sophisticated: The housing and frame

Ergonomics and functionality were the major design goals behind the compact, modern housing and frame. All the mechanical and electrical control components are incorporated into one single unit.

- Fast and simple exchange of environmental systems and accessories.
- Integrated instrument requiring minimum laboratory space; easy installation.
- Extremely rigid and stable frame for optimized mechanical and thermal stability.
- Machined to perfection for durability and longevity.
- Large working area provides optimal access for sample loading and trimming.
- Easy to clean.

High resolution: The optical encoder

A high-resolution optical encoder using data oversampling technology enables precise measurements of the angular deflection. This, combined with our proprietary Direct Strain Oscillation (DSO) method, provides the ability to control oscillatory strains as low as 0.1 µrad – important for studying material with delicate structures. There is no limit to the upper value of the amplitude.

Unrivaled precision: The air bearing

Together with the synchronous motor, the new, very rigid air bearing in the Physica MCR 101/301/501 series sets new standards in drift stability and low torque capabilities. A patented normal force sensor (US-Patent 6,167,752) located inside the air bearing performs a capacitive measurement and detects the natural movement of the bearing due to applied normal forces.

Calling on our many years of experience with air bearing technology, we were once again able to push back the boundaries and develop air bearings which have unmatched accuracy and stability.

- Position-sensitive torque mapping reduces residual torques to insignificant levels for measurements at the lowest torque values.
- Excellent normal force measurement with minimal signal drift and high thermal stability is available for all environmental systems and accessories.
- All bearings are machined and mounted in-house and undergo exhaustive quality control testing. This guarantees the highest quality and reliability of these components.

Maximum ease of use: The quick-fitting coupling

All Physica rheometers have a quick-fitting coupling for maximum ease of use. Geometries can be changed in seconds.

Tireless response: The motor drive

Principle

The air bearing-supported synchronous motor is one of the unique key components of the Physica MCR rheometer series. High-energy permanent magnets mounted on a small rotor disc produce a constant magnetic field, providing fast, delay-free response. The rotor moves at the same speed, i.e. synchronous, with the stator field, which is produced by a series of coils.

It is possible to adjust the torque in such a way that it is linear to the total amount of stator current. A change in the stator current therefore causes a simultaneous change in the torque. In contrast to induction motors, the rotor field in a synchronous motor does not change. This means there are no eddy currents causing heating problems, which significantly alter the motor characteristics and lead to signal drifts. Rapid, linear response coupled with advanced control electronics results in unmatched speed and strain control.

Advantages

- Highest efficiency.
- Absolute torque calibration due to the linear relationship between the electro-magnetic motor torque and the stator current.
- Suitable for all CSS and CSR tests over large stress, strain and frequency ranges.
- The Direct Strain Oscillation (DSO) function enables strain-controlled oscillatory tests at the smallest torques and deflection angles.
- The constant rotor field means no heat production and no unwanted signal drifts.
- No overshoots in CSS and CSR tests.
- Over seven decades of torque.
- Speeds as low as 10^{-6} min^{-1} can be set easily. For example: a simple shear flow test for direct measurement of the zero shear viscosity of high molecular weight polymer melt.
- Excellent speed control over more than 9 decades.
- Precision air bearing allows accurate measurements at extremely low torques.
- Fast response for step tests.

Unique and Error-free

Unique and error-free: The Toolmaster™

The revolutionary Toolmaster™ represents the first completely automatic tool recognition and configuration system.

All Physica measurement geometries and environmental systems are recognized automatically as soon as they are connected to the rheometer.

With QuickConnect, the measuring geometries are easily connected to the instrument using the reliable Physica quick-fitting coupling. A transponder chip integrated in the geometry contains all relevant geometry data, which are automatically transferred to the software. The data from the connected environmental system or accessory is initialized in the software by SmartLink.

Advantages

- No more errors resulting from a user inserting the wrong geometry or making the wrong selection in the software.
- Intelligent auto-configuration system for user-specific rheometer packages.
- Calculation of exact geometry factors using real geometry data, e.g. truncation, diameter and cone angle.
- Unique identification of individual measuring geometries by the transfer of geometry serial numbers.
- No more errors when documenting a configuration – perfect for traceable documentation (e.g. 21CFR Part11)

True Innovation

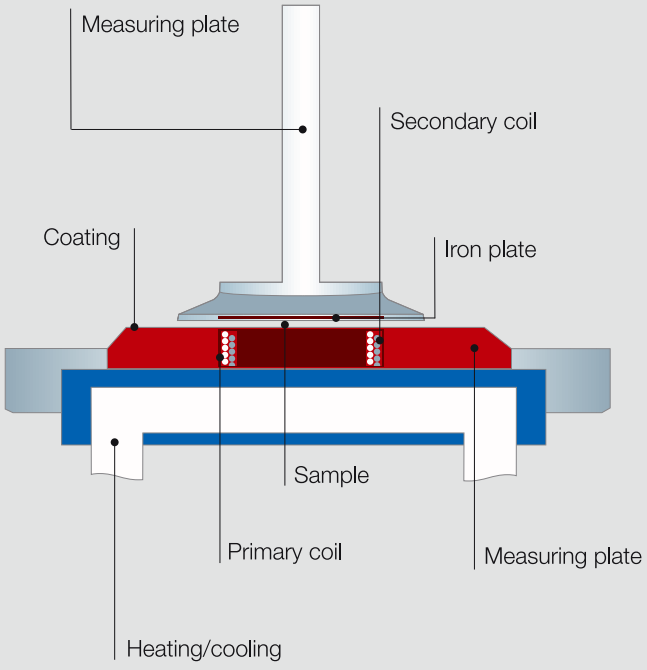
True innovation: The TruGap™ function

For the first time it is possible to monitor and control the real gap in cone-and-plate or parallel-plate measurements. The new, patented (US Patent 6,499,336) technology is based on an induction method which determines the exact gap size, therefore eliminating errors from thermal expansion and normal force.

The TruGap™ function is available for Peltier elements, electrically heated, and convection-based environmental systems. It uses special measuring geometries and lower plates for each environmental system.

Advantages

- Allows truly accurate temperature sweeps with cone-and-plate geometries.
- Works over wide temperature ranges and heating rates.
- Determination of the measuring gap at all times, independent of the rheological test.



Environmental Systems, Accessories and Geometries

Temperature control technologies

Temperature greatly influences the rheological behavior of almost all substances. For this reason, Anton Paar engineers have invested a lot of time and effort in the development of new temperature control systems. The result is a complete range of environmental systems using a number of temperature control technologies. All the temperature control systems are highly accurate, with minimal thermal gradients. In addition, traceable automatic temperature calibration sensors are available to ensure the system is always operating within specification. The product line covers a temperature range from –150 °C to +1000 °C.

Environmental systems for the MCR rheometer series

Cone-and-plate/parallel-plate thermal chambers

- Liquid temperature control (-30 to +180 °C).
- Peltier temperature control (-40 to +200 °C).
- Electrical resistance heating with low temperature option (-130 to +400 °C).
- Convection oven (-150 to +1000 °C).

Concentric cylinder thermal chambers

- Liquid temperature control (-30 to +180 °C).
- Peltier temperature control (-20 to +200 °C).
- Electrical resistance heating (RT to +300 °C).

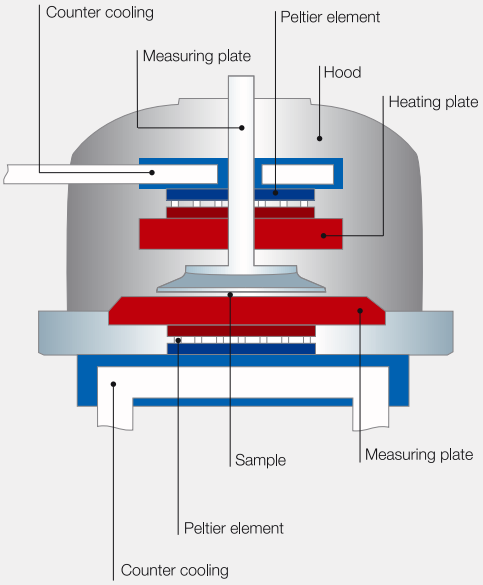
Additional accessories for the MCR rheometer series

- Pressure cells.
- UV chambers for UV-curing inks, adhesives, and coatings.
- Magneto-rheology and electro-rheology systems.
- Measuring chamber for starch gelatinization testing.
- Interfacial rheology measuring cell.
- Immobilization cell for controlled drying of dispersions, e.g. paper coatings.
- Rotating ball measuring system for samples containing large particles.
- Dielectric measuring system.
- Standardized solid bar and film fixtures for DTMA testing.
- Additional options for simultaneous structural investigations, e.g. Small Angle Light Scattering (SALS), Small Angle Neutron Scattering (SANS), Small and Wide Angle X-Ray Scattering (SAXS/WAXS) as well as chambers for flow visualization, microscopy and particle imaging velocimetry (PIV).

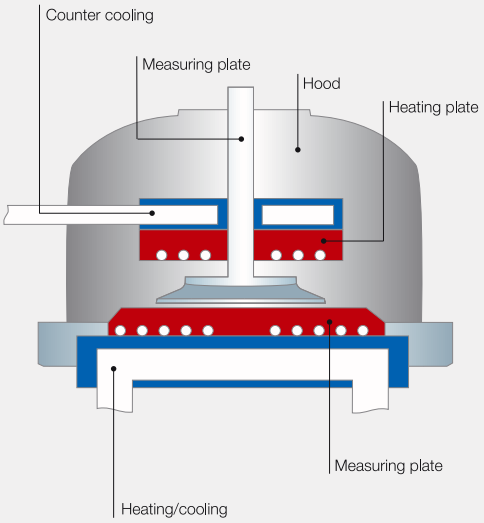
Geometries

Anton Paar offers a wide selection of different geometries for concentric cylinder, cone-and-plate and parallel-plate systems for the Physica MCR rheometer series. Almost any diameter, cone angle, truncation, surface treatment, coating and material can be supplied to cover all application needs. Special geometries include stirrers, disposable systems, and customer-specific designs for unique samples and applications.

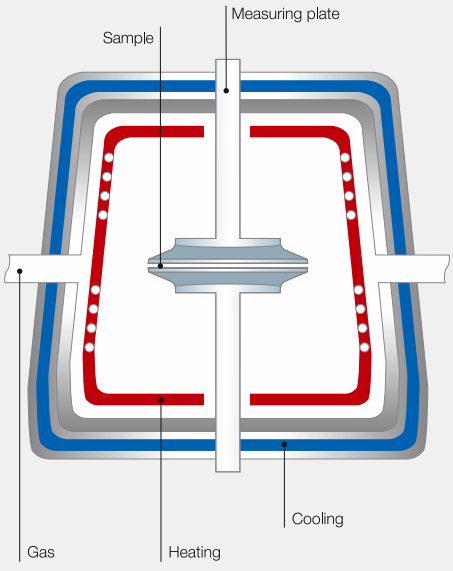
Peltier temperature control



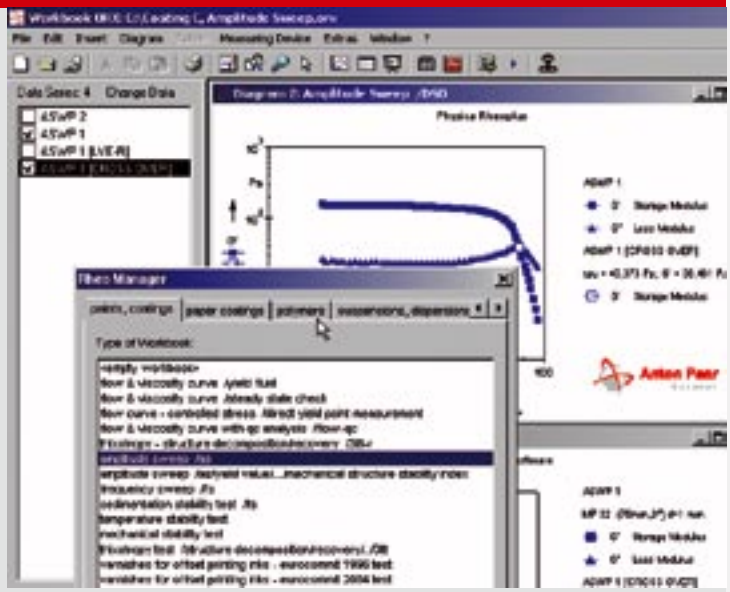
Electrical resistance heating



Convection oven



Physica RheoPlus



Like our rheometers, the Physica RheoPlus user software is a modular system which can be configured to meet individual requirements, from quality assurance to R&D. RheoPlus is multilingual, speaking to users in the language of their choice.

RheoManager

The RheoManager helps users who are new to the software or rheology in general. It condenses our application know-how and suggests suitable measuring methods for a large number of applications. Standardized methods for numerous industrial branches are easy to find. Over 70 methods and 200 templates are provided.

Of course, users can also create and manage their own test profiles. The file structure helps keep files under control even when managing a large amount of data.

Convenient analysis routines are an integral part of the predefined RheoManager templates. All analysis routines run in RheoManager can be adapted to suit individual needs and organized in an analysis script. Reports can be configured automatically, and “pass/fail” tests are easily developed using the automation feature.

Auto-configuration

The Toolmaster™ is an intelligent configuration system, which automatically transfers geometry data and control parameters for the measuring and temperature control systems to the RheoPlus. This eliminates user errors, which can occur when manually entering data for accessories.

Compatibility

Users of Microsoft® Office will recognize many of the features in the RheoPlus software and use them intuitively. Drag & drop is just one of the many features which make working with RheoPlus easy and efficient. Data from earlier Physica software versions can be imported and data and graphs from RheoPlus are easily exported into MS Excel®, MS Word® or as ASCII data.

Reliability

Physica RheoPlus was developed according to ISO 9001 guidelines and runs as C/C++ software for the latest Windows™ operating systems. The electronic signature, audit trail, archiving and retrieval of data comply with the regulations in 21 CFR Part 11 from the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

PC connection

The LIMS-SAP module means results can be automatically saved in an external data base. Measuring profiles can also be activated by other programs via the interface, allowing users to work through the script.

RheoPlus is the first rheometer software to provide both a serial interface (RS 232) and an Ethernet interface for communicating with the instrument.

Flexibility

There are no limits for programming and linking test sequences. Test types can be combined in real time in whichever order required. Additional instruments or signals such as power supplies, relays and magnetic valves are supported by RheoPlus in real time and can be synchronized with the rheological measuring profile. This makes RheoPlus the perfect platform for setting up measuring procedures which simulate processes and applications.

Applications

Fig. 1: FLOW AND VISCOSITY CURVE…or: how to get information about the flowability of a polymer

Flow and viscosity curves reveal information about the flowability of polymers under different shear and simulated process conditions. The zero shear viscosity η_0 at low shear rates is an important material property and is directly proportional to the average molar mass M_w. To determine a viscosity curve over a broad range of shear rates, a master curve can be calculated using the time-temperature superposition (TTS) in combination with the conversion method according to the Cox-Merz rule.

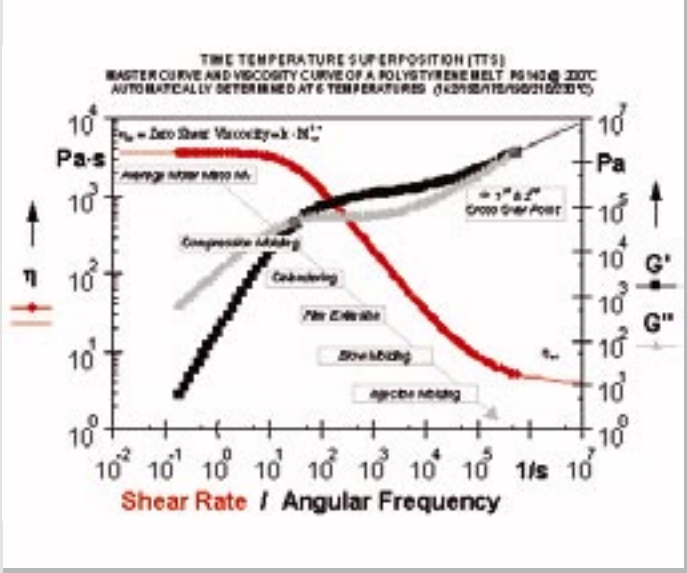


Fig. 2: AMPLITUDE SWEEP...or: how to determine the deformation stability and yield stress of a suspension or emulsion

Rotational tests, often used in the past, can deliver very different results when calculating the yield stress. Using G' and G" of an amplitude sweep with preset strain (Direct Strain Oscillation, DSO) plotted over the shear stress permits more reliable and practically relevant results for the yield stress value. Significant parameters for evaluating the mechanical stability of a material can be calculated using automated analysis routines in the software.

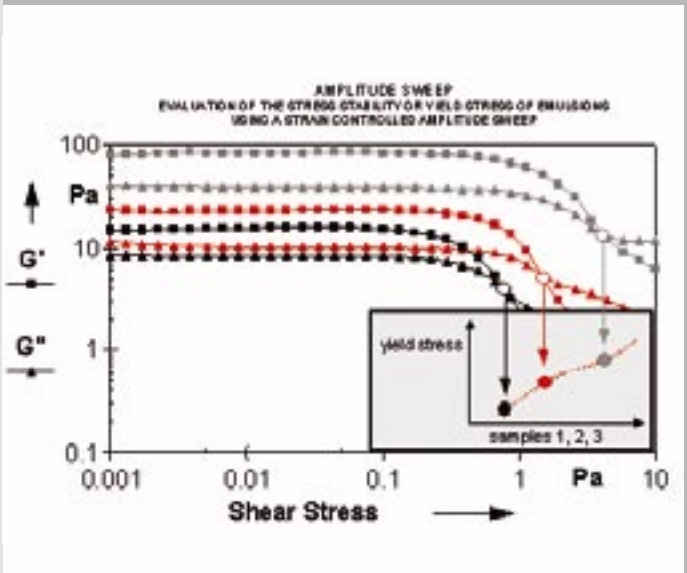


Fig. 3: INTERVAL THIXOTROPY TEST...or: how to measure the structural regeneration of a material after a short period of high shear

Almost every coating process consists of 3 phases (1 – at rest, 2 – structural decomposition, 3 – structural regeneration). In Fig. 3, the material's behavior is described by G' and G" over time. Time-dependent effects such as leveling and sagging, dot sharpness, layer thickness and separation stability of emulsions and dispersions can be correlated directly to the curve progression.

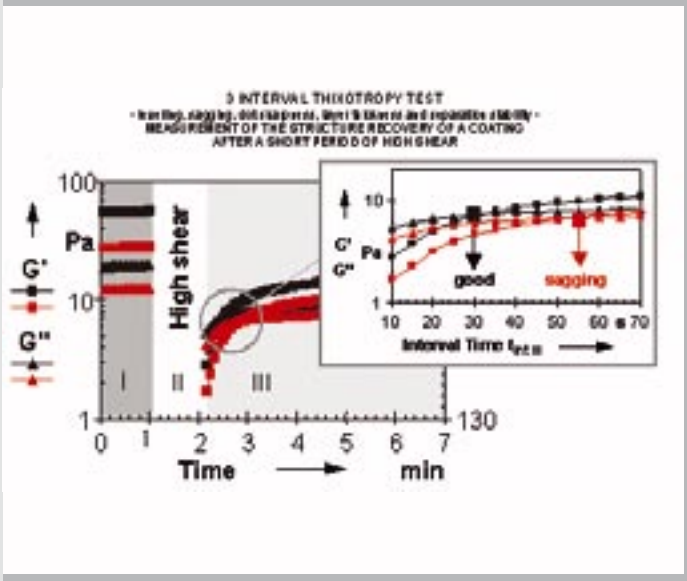


Fig. 4: TEMPERATURE TEST…or: how important is a closed temperature control system for reproducible results?

The same ice cream sample was measured in a Peltier system with an actively heated hood (closed system) and in a Peltier system without a hood (open system). As can be seen in Fig. 4, the values of G' and G" are much lower when measured by the open system compared to the measurements from the closed system. Samples in the closed system have a higher average sample temperature. Due to the large temperature gradients, samples measured in the open system have shallower curves. In short: the open system cannot describe the melting process of the ice cream accurately enough.

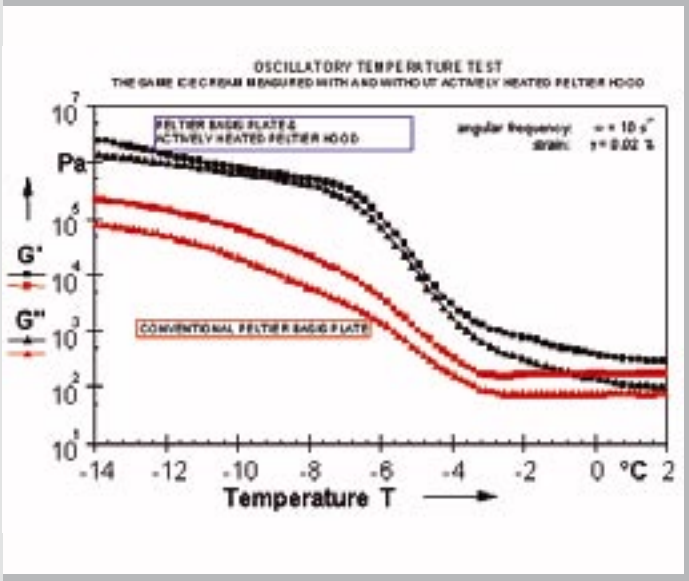


Fig. 5: TRANSIENT TEST TYPES (creep, stress relaxation tests)…or: what can we learn from the first normal stress difference?

Step stress (creep & recovery), step strain (stress relaxation) and step rate (stress growth / start-up flow) experiments are typically performed to measure the transient response of a material to a given constant shear stress, strain or rate. Besides the shear viscosity, the measurement of the first normal stress difference N_1 and coefficient ψ_1 also gives valuable information about the sample. Physica MCR rheometers include a patented normal force sensor (US-Patent 6,167,752) which allows the evaluation of the first normal stress difference N_1 and the coefficient ψ_1 over a large range with virtually no thermal drift.

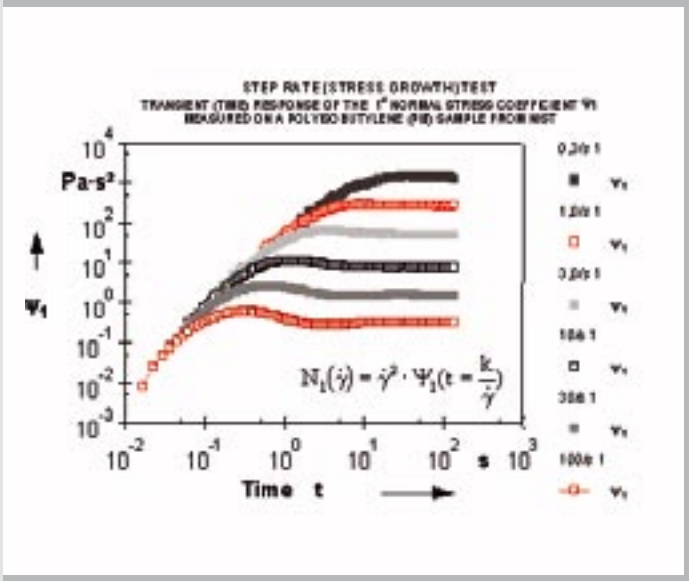
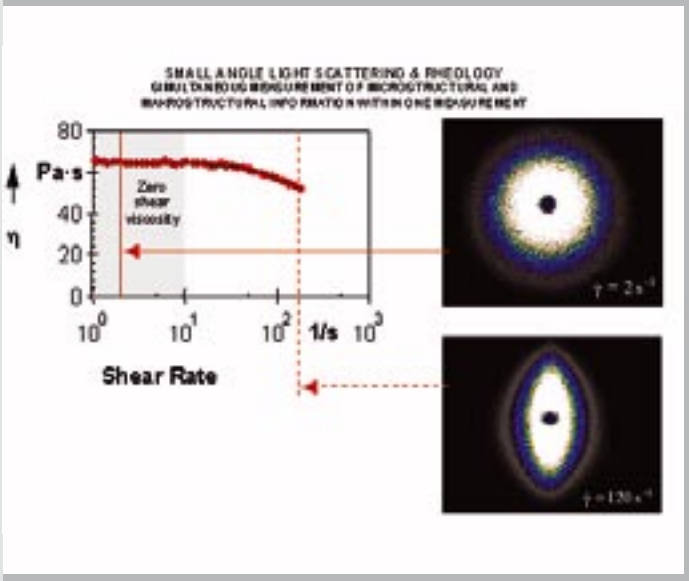


FIG. 6: COMBINATION OF SMALL ANGLE LIGHT SCATTERING AND RHEOLOGY…or: how to get information about both the micro and macrostructure

The combination of a Physica MCR rheometer and the small angle light scattering (SALS) system enables the simultaneous determination of microstructural properties (using the optical method) and macroscopic, or bulk, material properties (using rheology).

The flow behavior of a polymer blend (1% Polyisobutylene (PIB) in Polydimethylsyloxane (PDMS)) can be explained by looking at the scattering images. At rest and in the zero viscosity range the scattering patterns have a symmetrical shape. This is due to the circular PIB droplets in the PDMS matrix. At higher shear rates, the viscosity decreases and the sample starts to flow. The scattering patterns become elliptical, indicating an orientation and deformation of the PIB domains in the direction of flow.



Specifications

	Unit	Physica MCR 51	Physica MCR 101	Physica MCR 301	Physica MCR 501
Bearing		mechanical	air	air	air
Min. torque	µNm	250	0.5	0.1	0.1
Min. torque DSO	µNm	-	-	0.02	0.02
Max. torque	mNm	125	125	200	230
Torque resolution	µNm	<0.1	0.002	0.001	0.001
Deflection angle (preset)	µrad	1 to ∞	1 to ∞	0.1 to ∞	0.1 to ∞
Internal angular resolution	µrad	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012
Min. speed (CSS)	1/min	10^{-5}	10^{-6}	10^{-7}	10^{-7}
Min. speed (CSR)	1/min	10^{-3}	10^{-4}	10^{-6}	10^{-6}
Max. speed	1/min	3000	3000	3000	3000
Min. frequency	Hz	10^{-4}	10^{-4}	10^{-5}	10^{-5}
Max. frequency	Hz	100	100	100	100
Normal force range	N	-	0.1 to 30	0.01 to 50	0.01 to 50
Normal force resolution	N	-	0.02	0.002	0.002
Direct Strain Oscillation		no	no	optional	yes
Toolmaster™		yes	yes	yes	yes
TruGap™		no	no	optional	yes
Temperature range	°C	-150 to +1000	-150 to +1000	-150 to +1000	-150 to +1000
Depending on the environmental system used					
Accessories and environmental systems		all	all	all	all
Dimensions (W x D x H)	mm	440 x 600 x 620	440 x 600 x 620	440 x 600 x 620	440 x 600 x 720
Weight	kg	43	43	43	50

Physica MCR 51

- A robust rheometer utilizing ball bearings for quality assurance and production control. Ideal for high viscosity applications where low torque capability is not required.

Physica MCR 101

- Air bearing rheometer (basic configuration) for quality assurance and product development.
- The torque range and angle of deflection are ideal for structured materials (pastes, crèmes, lotions, suspensions, emulsions).

Physica MCR 301

- Air bearing rheometer for product development and research.
- The torque range and angular resolution are ideal for all samples from low viscous liquids up to solids.

Physica MCR 501

- Air bearing, high-end rheometer for research and development.
- The widest torque range for the most demanding rheological measurements on all samples from liquids to solids.
- TruGap™ and DSO are standard for increased accuracy and reproducibility.
- Expanded housing and frame for customized extension modules.
- Optimized motor and air bearing system to eliminate external influences and ensure the highest accuracy.

We Accompany Our Customers

Total expertise assures flexibility

Anton Paar has a long tradition of experienced and highly skilled employees researching and developing key technologies. All components of the MCR rheometers are manufactured at our high-precision facilities, certified to ISO 9001. The rigorous quality control throughout the whole development and production process is essential for attaining the high quality we expect from our instruments.

Application know-how

We are proud to provide our customers with unmatched application know-how in the field of rheology. New applications are constantly tested and analyzed in our laboratories. In addition to our own rheology book, we offer a comprehensive collection of publications, application reports, and technical information covering all aspects of rheological testing.

Learn from the experts

When performing and interpreting rheological measurements, it is especially important to have a good understanding of the rheological background and the correlation between the rheological data and the practical application. To help customers expand their knowledge of rheology and better utilize some of the advanced features of our instruments, we offer classes and seminars throughout the year. Course schedules and locations can be found on our website.

Professional after-sales service

Rheometers are high-precision measuring instruments. We therefore recommend regular adjustment checks and maintenance, and offer maintenance contracts. Our worldwide after-sales service is carried out by qualified engineers who undergo regular and systematic training at our headquarters.

Our international sales network

www.anton-paar.com

Photos: Croce & Wir

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Instruments for:

Density and concentration measurement

Rheometry and viscometry

Sample preparation

Colloid science

Microhardness testing

X-ray structure analysis

CO_2 measurement

High-precision temperature measurement

Specifications subject to change without notice

09/04 C22IP01-B